Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1732.] PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 29, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

Freight Wanted.

FOR BREMEN,

The Hamburgh Brig

HENRIETTA,

Peter P. Schmidt, *Master*,

NOW lying at Jesse and R Waln's wharf—A stout, strong vessel of about 270 tons burthen, in good order; has two thirds of her cargo ready to go on board, and begins to load to-morrow.

For *Freight* only, apply to

PRATT & KINTZING,

No 95, North Water-street.

Who have JUST RECEIVED, and FOR SALE,

42 bales Tickleburgs and Oznabrigs
2 do. Patterbornes
1 do bleached Hessians
1 package Oil Cloth
1 chest and 8 barrels Snuff Boxes
30 Liquor Cases
29 anchors pearl Baryle, and
4 cases elegant Carriage Harness, Whips, Spurs, &c.

—THEY HAVE FOR SALE—

Claret in cases, Port wine in pipes, Russia Soap in small boxes, Rice, Brimstone, Tumblers, Window Glass, Slates, a cargo of excellent Mahogany, Hessians, Brown Rolls, Polish Linens, empty Coffee Bags, &c &c. all entitled to the drawback.

march 20 tuthssw

For NEW-YORK,

The Ship

SARAH,

Captain COOPER.

FREIGHT will be taken on very low terms, if offered immediately.

JOHN VAUGHAN.

march 17. $

For NEW-YORK,

The fine new, fast sailing Sloop

CONCORD,

Stephen Cahoone, *master*;

WILL take freight on very moderate terms; for which, or passage (having elegant accommodations) apply to the master on board, at Clifford's wharf.

march 16. *6t

For Sale,

THE SLOOP

HARRIOT,

NOW lying at Ruffel's Warf—Burthen 77 tons—three years old, built of the best materials and is well found—would answer well for a coaster, as she has excellent accommodations.

For terms apply to

Gurney & Smith.

march 13 $

For Boston,

The Ship

COMMERCE,

Richard Waistcoat, *Master.*

To sail in a few days.

Any freight that may offer, will be taken on very moderate terms, for which, or passage, apply to the Captain, or to

Isaac Harvey, jun.

5, South Water-street

march 12. §tw

FOR SALE,

THE BRIG

West Indian,

Philadelphia built, live oak and cedar, is coppered, sheathed and bolted, 3 years old, sails remarkably well, carries 15 *a* 1600 barrels—now lying at South-street wharf, ready to load PETER BLIGHT.

march 6. §tw

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,

John Fleming, *Master*,

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

February 26 §

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West-India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the ship Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead } PAINTS
Coleothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

This Day will be Landed,

At Morris's wharf, just above the Drawbridge from on board the brig Eliza, capt. Vaughan, from Malaga—

Fresh Fruits, Wine and Brandy

Lemons in chests and half chests
Raisins of the Sun in kegs
Figs in do
Soft shell'd Almonds in sacks
Grapes and Olives in jars
Bloom and Muscatel Raisins in boxes
Anchovies in kegs
Jordan and Bitter Almonds in boxes
Old Mountain Wine in qr. casks
Brandy in butts, &c. &c.

For Sale by

PETER KUHN.

P. S.

The above Brig for sale if immediately applied for; she is a remarkable fine fast sailing vessel, having made her passage to and from Malaga in little more than 60 days march 26. 10t

For Sale or Charter.

The remarkable fast sailing SHIP

SPY,

Sheathed with best patent Copper, having been a Packet of the English East-India Company—Now put in compleat order. She is 296 tons, and capable of carrying 16 guns, now laying at Mr Rois's wharf.—For terms apply to

Stephen Kingston,

46 Walnut Stret.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

A cargo of Salt, a quantity of Sail Canvass and Gin in pipes

march 20 *3t

COPPER.

4,000 lbs. of Sheathing Copper, and a small assortment of strong Copper, in sheets and bottoms, suitable for stills, brewing and other pans from 200 to 2000 gallons together with an assortment of Copper ware, consisting of Stills from 30 to 300 gallons, Hatter's plank and dye Kettles, washing do. of copper and brass, Fish Kettles, Tea do. Stewpans, Saucepans, copper Cabin Stoves, copper Pumps and Binnacle Lamps, and a variety of other articles—For Sale by

JAMES M'CAULEY,

At his Copper Warehouse, No 89, South Front street march 26—*3t

N. B. On hand, a second hand Sugar Pan and Dye Copper that will contain about 300 gallons, and will be sold cheap.

A Bargain.

A quantity of Window Glass

FOR SALE, of different sizes, at a very large discount from the sterling cost. If this Glass is not disposed of before the 5th of April, it will be shipped from this port

For terms apply to No. 89, South Third-street. march 26. §1w

A PERSON who has had a liberal education, and is master of the French and English languages, would engage as a tutor in a genteel family where there should be one or two boys, provided it is not in this city. He would have no objection to travelling, and is capable of undertaking the superintendance of a farm. A note directed to Z. at this office will be attended to.

N. B. Wages is no object,—genteel and friendly treatment is the only thing looked for.

march 26. *3t

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

WELLS & MORRIS,

HAVING expired on the 11th February last, all persons having demands against the said Partnership, are requested to furnish their accounts for settlement; and those indebted to the same, to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

GIDEON H. WELLS.

N. B. The business will be carried on as heretofore, by the subscriber, at his Store, No. 135, Market street. 1w march 24.

NOTICE.

THREE Certificates of Six Per Cent. Deferred Debt of the United States of the following description, viz—No. 10033, 10034, and 10035 for 5000 dollars each, dated 8th May, 1797, and standing on the books of the Treasury of the United States, in the name of Benjamin Waddington, of Lanover House, near Abergavenney in England, Esq. have been lost by the capture of the ship Bacchus, from hence to London, in June last.—This therefore notifies those whom it may concern, that application will be made at the Treasury of the United States for a renewal of the same

Waddington & Harwood.

march 22 6w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

THE Store occupied on account of the United States, back of No. 71, North Water-street was on the night of the 19 h instant (March) broken open, and the following articles stolen, and taken therefrom:

Nine pieces Stroud, viz.

2374	20 ½ yds.	Blue stroud single cord.
2378	20 ¾	
2379	20	
2380	20 ½	Two cord.
2381	20 ¾	
2382	20	
2383	20 ¼	
2384	20	
2385	20 ¼	

The above reward is offered, for the discovery of the perpetrators of this robbery, so that they be apprehended, and made amenable to justice; further reward will be paid, for the recovery of any part of the goods stolen, on delivery of the same to

JOHN HARRIS,

Keeper Military Stores.

march 21. 1w

FOR SALE, AT

WM. YOUNG'S *Book Store*,

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street.

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives

December 20. §

Schuylkill permanent Bridge.

THE subscribers Commissioners appointed by an act of assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor of "this Commonwealth to incorporate a company "for erecting a permanent bridge over the river "Schuylkill, at or near the city of Philadelphia," hereby give notice, that Books are provided as the law directs; and that we will proceed to receive subscriptions for the Company Stock, on the ninth day of April next, at the City Hall, in the city of Philadelphia. The subscriptions will be received from ten o'clock in the morning till two o'clock, P. M. of that day; and the books will continue open during those hours of succeeding days, until the number, required by the said law to enable the Commissioners to certify the same to the Governor for incorporating the stockholders, be subscribed

RICHARD PETERS,
JOHN PEROT,
GODFREY HAGA,
MATTHEW M'CONNEL,
WILLIAM SHEAFF.

Philadelphia, 19th March, 1798. 27—3awtf

A House and Lot in Dover.

FOR SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND, situate on the east side of the main street, running through the town of Dover, in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, about thirty or forty yards below Captain Furbee's Tavern, containing in front on said street thirty four feet, and extending in depth eastward twelve perches, together with the buildings thereon erected, which consist of a good brick house, two stories high, well finished, with two rooms about seventeen or eighteen feet square each, and a passage eight or ten feet wide on the first floor; three rooms with a passage above, and good garrets, the cellars are excellent, one of which is used as a kitchen; a back brick building with two rooms above and below about ten or twelve feet by fourteen; the upper rooms of this building communicate above stairs with the passage of the house. A brick smoke house, and a good pump of water in the yard, and a garden adjoining.

The House is in every respect as comfortable as any in Dover, is in a good situation, and now occupied by John Freeman, as a tavern, with the sign of the Eagle.

The terms will be reasonable. Apply to Daniel Mifflin, at Camden, near Dover, or to the subscriber, No 60, North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

CADWALADER EVANS.

march 27. tu4w

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber, an insolvent debtor, confined in the common goal of the County of Cape May in the state of New-Jersey, hath presented his petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the said county, praying that they would attend to hear what can be alledged for or against his liberation, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors," passed the 26th day of January 1798—And the said court did appoint Monday the 26th day of March next for the purpose aforesaid; to meet at the Court House in the Middle Precinct, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the said day, of which his creditors are requested to take notice.

CHARLES ALLEN.

Cape May, Feb. 8, 1798.

Feb. 14—1aw5w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a Certificate to HANNAH SHELLY, of Oxted Cottage, in the County of Surrey, in Great-Britain, Spinster, or her assigns, for two thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars twenty-three cents, in the deferred stock of the United States, was lost in the ship Peggy, Capt. Hyer, bound from Philadelphia to London in the year 1796. The subscriber, the said Hannah Shelly, intends to apply to the Treasury of the United States, for a renewal of the said Certificate.

HANNAH SHELLY.

Feb. 23. 1aw6w

Ran away from the subscriber,

on the 14th inst. two indented Irish Servant Men: Thomas M'Guire, about 25 years of age and 5 feet 8 inches high, robust, stout, and well made, short black hair, remarkable for a scar on one of his temples; he is a forward, deceitful, vicious, and unprincipled fellow, and decoyed from my service Jeffry Corbet, about the same age and height, but of a milder disposition, and more slender make, short brown hair; their working apparel was blue cloth over jackets, lined with coarse brown linen, check and brown linen shirts, grey yarn stockings, mixed twilled grey cloth trowsers, and russett leather shoes; they have other clothing which altogether gives them the appearance of seafaring men, but have been brought up to the farming business; no doubt will have forged passes and change their names and apparel as convenient, and have taken the post road to Philapelphia, I purchased them the last fall of capt. Rollins, in Baltimore. I will give Fifty Dollars for securing them so that I get them, and will pay all reasonable charges if brought home, or if separated, Thirty Dollars for Thomas, and Twenty for Jeffry.

ARTHUR BRYAN,

Head of Wye, Talbot County—March 7.

march 14. 3aw3w

Forgeries Committed.

WHEREAS several forgeries have been committed in this city by one or two persons known by the names of Dr. Grant, alias Smith, alias Gilbert. Grant generally wore a green coat, tall in person, and genteel, had lost one or two teeth in front; lodged, about July, 1796, at Mr. Grimes's tavern, at the George, in North Second street; his friends live in New-England; supposed to have committed several forgeries in New-York, and is said to be confined at the wheel-barrow at Baltimore for stealing watches. The other is a short, thick man, by the name of Gilbert—known by Mr. Grimes and Mr. Bignall, and several other persons in this city. Information given by any person of the above men, to WM. PRESTMAN, No. 15. South Fifth-street, will be esteemed a favor. —— Gilbert is between 20 and 30 years old; yellow, sickly look.

march 17. *3aw3w

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,

No. 110 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. colm nov. 15.

Valuable Stands for Business.

FOR SALE—by the Subscriber,

Two Lots of Ground,

Situate on the south side of Chesnut-street, between Second and Third streets:—one containing eighteen feet, and the other seventeen feet, more or less, on the said street, and both extending the same breadth, one hundred and forty-eight, more or less, to Carter's alley.

There are, on Chesnut-street, two two-story

BRICK HOUSES

(Numbers 80 and 82)

Which may readily be made into one; and, on Carter's alley, there is a convenient, well built three story

Brick House and Kitchen,

Almost new which has two rooms on a floor and a front of eighteen feet on said alley.

This property is clear of ground-rent, and an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.

The three Houses will be sold separately or together.

Further particulars may be known on application to

ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun.

No. 80. Chesnut-street, or at the Library.

march 23. tf18w

Escapes.

BROKE the Prison of Cumberland county, in New-Jersey, and made their escape, between 1 and 2 o'clock, this morning, two Men, who were convicted of stealing—one of them calls himself James Legg, the other Edward Hambleton—Legg is a grey headed Man, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high thick set, with a remarkable large head; Hambleton is about 26 years old, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, black hair. Left the prison in company with the above described thieves, a small man, who calls himself Matthew Morrison, about 24 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, light hair, fair complexion, smiles when talking is a wheel-wright by trade —— Whoever will secure the thieves in any Gaol in New Jersey or Pennsylvania, shall be entitled to receive Ten Dollars for the old one, Fifteen for the young one, and Twenty for Matthew Morrison

GEORGE BURGIN, *Sheriff.*

Bridgetown, march 15. 24—mt&f3w

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned—That in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late war between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners.

PETER LOHRA, *Secretary.*

Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-street, May 17th, 1797.

Feb. 28, '98—1m

*** *Those Printers in the several States who published the above advertisement last Spring, are requested to re-publish it one month, and send their accounts to P. L.*

To be Let,

A three story brick House,

With Stables, and a Garden containing nearly one acre of choice ground, several Summer Houses, Fruit Trees, &c. on Race, and second street from Schuylkill; the whole in good condition, and the situation high, airy and excellent for a place of public entertainment.

An adjoining Lot, 40 feet front and 110 deep, is also to let.

For terms apply to the subscriber, at No. 39, Pine street

WM. CURRIE.

march 21. wstf

THE Subscriber informs those to whom he is indebted, that a person will attend every day, Sundays excepted, until the 1st of April next, from the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house formerly occupied by him in Chesnut-street, for the purpose of shewing all books, papers and letters regarding his past commercial transactions to such of his creditors as may think proper to attend and examine them.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

march 1. eot1A

At a Meeting of the President

and Managers of the DELAWARE and SCHUYLKILL CANAL COMPANY, February 17th, 1798,

Resolved, That ten dollars on each share of Stock be called for; and that the Treasurer give public notice thereof agreeable to law.

Extract from the Minutes.

GEORGE WORRALL, *Secretary.*

AGREEABLE to a resolution of the President and Managers of the *Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company*, the Stockholders are hereby required to make a payment of ten dollars on each of their respective shares on or before the 1st of April next, to WM. COVETT, *Treasurer.*

February 28. 2awtA

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,

AT THEIR STORE,

No. 113, corner of Arch and Front street.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel
Ditto sutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madrass ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea

Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.

Nov. 18 3tawtf

Red Clover Seed of the best quality.

MADEIRA WINE,

Old, and fit for immediate use, in pipes, half pipes and Quarter casks.

Teneriffe Wine,

And, Window Glass—all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms, by

John Craig,

No. 12, Dock Street

march 1 w&stf

Treasury Department,

March 19, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the 15th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October 1798, to the thirtieth day of September 1799, both days inclusive, at the places and within the district hereafter mentioned, viz. At Ofwego; at Niagara; at Prefque Isle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Le Beuf; at Cincinnati; at Greenville; at Pieque Town and Loramie's store; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox and Quatahon on the River Wabash; at Massac; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi above the mouth of the River Ohio and upon the Illinois River; at any place or places on the east side of the Mississippi River below the mouth of the River Ohio to the southern boundary of the State of Kentucky, and within the said State; at Knoxville, Telico Block House, and at all other Posts in the State of Tennessee; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi, below the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee, to the southern boundary of the United States.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to the posts before recited, as may be agreed on between the United States and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour
One pound of beef or twelve ounces of pork or bacon
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky, one quart of salt, two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of soap, one pound of candles } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Ofwego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The priviledge is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under the proposed contract, shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be furnished under the contract now in force have been consumed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treasury.

march 27. 2awtf 1y

IMPORTED,

In the Brig BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, from Bourdeaux,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Claret in casks
White wine in half casks
Sweet oil of a superior quality in boxes and baskets
Lunelle, Sauterne, Macarty, and Medoc } Wines in Cases.

Thomas Murgatroyd,

No. 11, Walnut Street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Irish market, Medoc, and Sauterne } Wines in cases. } Intitled to drawback
Sherry wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota
Pimento in bags
Two trunks of Umbrellas, and
About 4000 bushels Liverpool Salt.

march 19 mw&ftf

AT LAST.

This Day is Published, by WILLIAM COBBETT,

OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH,

The Democratic Judge,

OR THE

EQUAL LIBERTY of the PRESS,

As exhibited, explained and exposed, in the prosecution of

WILLIAM COBBETT,

FOR A PRETENDED LIBEL AGAINST

The King of Spain and his Embassador, before

THOMAS M'KEAN,

Chief Justice of the State of Pennsylvania.

By Peter Porcupine.

Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-street.

GEORGE DAVIS,

IMPRESSED with the favors shewn him in his efforts to establish a Store for the sale of Law Books only, begs leave to inform the Gentlemen of the Bar generally throughout the United States, that in addition to his collection now on hand, which he supposes to be more extensive, than in the possession of any one person for sale in America, he expects daily very large supplies from London & Dublin, particularly from the latter place, having chiefly confined his importations to those editions, as being in his opinion equally correct with the London copies, and well known to be infinitely lower charged.

G. D. limiting himself, solely to the sale of Law Books, it will appear obvious to professional gentlemen the great advantages they have in purchasing from him, both as to selection and price, of which the encouragement he has received for several years past, is the best testimony he can offer.

march 20. 3aw3w

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Saddlers Thread

Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and headstones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.

All which may be had on reasonable terms.

Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.

Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.

December 26. mth6m

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

STATE OF THE UNION.

Tuesday, March 27.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. DENT in the chair, and the following resolution being under consideration, viz.

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that, under existing circumstances, it is not expedient for the United States to resort to war against the French republic."

Mr. HARPER supposed there would be an unanimous vote on this resolution. He never heard a sentiment contrary to it. He was willing to declare that it was not at present expedient to go to war with any nation.

Mr. SITGREAVES said that, for himself, he could not agree to the proposed resolution. He did not mean by this disagreement to express an opinion that, at this moment, it was expedient to go to war with the French Republic; but he thought the formal declaration of the contrary sentiment to be highly improper—the present is a period of menace and of danger, of insult and of outrage; and whatever might be the expedience of the actual crisis, he had no hesitation to avow his belief that the time is not far distant when WAR MUST BE RESORTED TO, OR THE NATIONAL HONOR AND INTEREST BE ABANDONED. The conduct of France was calculated to excite or to justify no other expectation; and under such circumstances, with such prospects, he could by no means consent to a formal declaration of NON RESISTANCE. Besides, it is contrary to the usual and ordinary course of legislative proceeding, to pass mere negative resolutions. The power of declaring war being, by the constitution, vested in the Congress; so long as the Congress shall forbear to declare war, it is an efficient expression of their sentiment that such a declaration would be inexpedient—It is the only proper expression of such a sentiment; and it can no more be right to resolve that we will not resort to war, than it would be to pass an act declaring that we will not make a law for the regulation of bankruptcy or any other municipal concern. However desirable therefore he admitted unanimity to be at a time like the present, he found it impossible to agree to the resolution.

Mr. BALDWIN did not agree with the gentleman last up; he thought the resolution proper and free from exception. We were, he said, 23 years ago, when we were about beginning the war with Great Britain, in a similar situation to the present; but we were then without many advantages which we now have. We were then without any common tie, except what arose from common interest. No means existed of holding conference together; but nature pointed out the course to be taken, and representatives from different parts of the country were travelling at the same moment, to hold council together as to what was proper to be done. He believed, in the present trying situation, it was proper for them to hold council together, and to speak their sentiments. The gentleman just sat down apprehends war must be the consequence of our present situation.

Mr. B. said, this was the first time that the question of declaring war had ever presented itself, and upon which, he believed, there might be a difference of opinion as to the exercise of that power. He did not mean to say wantonly that our constitution is imperfect—but every society which has a written constitution, must have recourse to it for direction. It would be proper therefore to enquire what agency the legislature ought to have in the declaring of war; whether it is not proper that all the circumstances relative to such a state should be before them. He did not believe it was intended that this House should merely be the instrument to give the sound of war; the subject seemed to be put wholly into the hands of the legislature. This was the understanding of the country, when there was no government in existence, and he believed this was the meaning of the constitution. The country is now every where agitating this question of peace or war; and he trusted they would not be left to grope their way in the dark on this important question. The President had informed the House that all hopes of negociation are at an end. He was willing to take the information as given, without going into the cabinet of the Executive, and to take measures accordingly. But when some persons declare that the present state of things is already a state of war; that the country is going on in it; that the die is cast, and that we have nothing to do but go on with it as well as we can, if the House does not believe this to be a true position, this resolution ought to be agreed to, which went to say that the House does not consider the present a state of war, but a state of peace.

Mr. OTIS said, if the gentleman who made the motion would consent to use the constitutional words on this occasion, he apprehended there would be no difference of opinion: he meant that instead of saying "to resort to war," to say *to declare war*.

Mr. SPRIGG said, the resolution which he had proposed had not been the work of a moment, and he did not feel disposed to make the alteration proposed.

Mr. OTIS added, then he should move to strike out the words "resort to," and insert *declare*, as he was of opinion with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Sitgreaves) that the only subjects fit for discussion were active measures, and that it was not regular to declare when they would not do a thing.

Mr. PINCKNEY was desirous of settling this motion by the previous question; but he was informed by the chair that such a motion would not be in order in a committee of the whole.

Mr. DAYTON (the Speaker) said that he hoped his friend from Massachusetts would withdraw the motion he had just offered, in order to make room for one he had to offer, which would render the first resolution more general, more innocent, and yet equally or more efficacious, and would test the sincerity of the advocates of that resolution, as to their professed anxiety for the maintenance of peace.

Upon Mr. Otis's withdrawing his motion, Mr. Dayton moved to strike out the words "against the French Republic," and declared that although he deemed the whole resolution unnecessary, and considered it as not naturally growing out of the President's message, which did not call upon us to declare or make war, yet as it must be the intention of the mover, or of some other member, to follow it up with like declarations in favour of all other nations with whom the United States had any intercourse, provided they acted consistently, he thought it better to make the resolution a general one, even if it should afterwards be negatived. He, for himself, was as ready to say that, under existing circumstances, it was not expedient for the United States to go to war with any other nation, as with the French Republic. He saw no good reason why that particular power should be singled out in the manner proposed; and as he was for cultivating peace not with one only, but with all the nations of the world, he was willing so to declare his disposition, if any declaration was proper on the occasion. It was also to be observed, that it could not with propriety be objected against the amendment, that there was no other nation with whom we were in danger of entering into hostility, for the tables of the House had been loaded with communications relative to the encroachments and unreasonable demands of another country, which had occasioned an apprehension that the United States would be driven to the necessity of a war, in order to obtain possession of its own territory. If, therefore, gentlemen were anxious to cultivate harmony with the French only, then the resolution, as first moved, was proper for their adoption; but if the preservation of peace with all was their real object, then he trusted that the amendment could not with propriety be rejected by those very gentlemen who had introduced and advocated a proposition, the utility of which, under any modification, he owned for himself, he could not discern, although he was willing to render it as unexceptionable as possible before it was decided upon.

Mr. SPRIGG informed the gentleman from New-Jersey, that the reason why the French Republic was inserted in the resolution was because it was founded on the message of the President, which related solely to the French Republic. For his part, he was not desirous of war with any power on earth.

Mr. HARPER seconded the motion of the gentleman from New-Jersey, because he tho't it would be better in that shape. He had no particular objection to the resolution as proposed, only that he thought it a resolution about nothing; but as it might gratify the mover and some others, he should not object to it. He was himself not disposed for war, but for peace, whilst peace could be preserved. But he never said, and would not say, that war was the worst thing which could happen to this country; he thought submission to the aggressions of a foreign power infinitely worse. If gentlemen meant, by agreeing to this resolution, to prevent the country from being put into a state of defence; if they meant by it to effect an entering wedge to submission, he trusted they would find themselves mistaken—for though he believed the true interest of the country lay in peace, yet he was not disposed to recede from any measures which he thought proper, for fear of war. Or did gentlemen intend, by this question of peace or war, to enlist the popular prejudices in favour of peace, in order to prevent proper measures being taken for the defence of the country? If this was their view, he should be the first to strip off the disguise. He trusted this was not the case, as he saw it connected with another resolution, which proposed the taking of measures for the defence of the country. The question at present, said Mr. H. is not a question of war, but of defence—and no two questions are more distinct. If gentlemen confound these two questions, and are determined to take no measures of defence lest they should lead to war, let them say so. He believed, however, the distinction was well understood by the American People.

Mr. GILES believed this the proper time to declare whether the country should remain in Peace or go to War. He thought the resolution proper as it stood, because founded on the message of the President, in which the French Republic is only named. There was a part of that message, he said, which in his opinion, amounted to a declaration of war. The President tells the House, "that the situation of things is materially changed since he issued his order to prevent the arming of merchant vessels." As far as he understood the situation of the United States at that time, it was a state of neutrality. If that state is changed, and the present is not a state of neutrality, he wished to know what it is? He knew only of two states,-a state of neutrality and a state of war; he knew of no mongrel state between them. Therefore, if the President of the United States could declare war, are now in war. Believing, however, that Congress had alone the power to declare war, he thought it time to declare what the state of the nation is. He did not know whether the object might not be answered by the resolution being general, as he was, and always had been (notwithstanding insinuations to the contrary) against war with any nation upon earth. He looked upon it as the greatest calamity which could befal any nation; and whatever may be the phantoms raised in perspective, of national honour and glory in such a state, they will, in the end, all prove fallacious. He believed no nation ought to go to war, except when attacked; and this kind of war, he should be as ready to meet as any one. Mr. G. said gentlemen were continually speaking of the degraded state of the nation, when their own measures had led to it. [Mr. HARPER denied that he had ever said the nation was in a degraded state.] Mr. G. was not sure that he had said it, but he believed he had frequently heard it. He believed we were in a state which required the utmost vigour; but he thought every measure should be avoided which might involve the country in war. For if we were to go to war with the French at present, he knew not what event could take place which could produce peace; it must be a war of extermination. Mr. G. did not know that the present question was very important; but believing it strictly conformable to the message of the President, he should be in favour of it as it stood, and against the amendment.

Mr. NICHOLAS considered this amendment as defeating the resolution. Was there nothing, he asked, which called for a declaration of the kind proposed? Was it not clear to every one that the country was going fast into a state of war, and (in the words of Mr. Sitgreaves) was it not to be expected? Ought not the legislature, then, (who have only the power of declaring war) to determine the state of the country, and say whether they mean to go immediately to war, or not? He thought the necessity of the resolution was sufficiently evident, by the motion which had been made to change the words from "resort to war," to *declare war*; in the one case the mischief was met, whilst the other meant nothing. And if gentlemen were ready to say we were not prepared to *declare war*, and at the same time were not ready to say *it is not expedient to resort to war*, it proved that they thought war might be made without being declared. He asked whether gentlemen did not believe the Executive had taken measures which would lead to war? And that if he were at liberty to act upon a change of circumstances between this country and others, Congress were not brought into a situation in which they had no choice? Many discussions had heretofore taken place on the constitution, but he had never yet heard it doubted that Congress had the power over the progress of what led to war, as well as the power of declaring war; but if the President could take the measures which he had taken with respect to the arming of merchant vessels, he and not Congress had the power of making war. He asked whether, when report went so far as to speak of an alliance offensive and defensive with a foreign country, it was not time to come to a declaration on the subject? Suppose such an alliance was formed, would it not be said that Congress are bound to carry it into effect? He knew it would, though he should resist the doctrine. Mr. Nicholas said, he should be as unwilling to submit to any foreign country as the gentleman from S. Carolina; but he could not, like that gentleman, say he was not afraid of war. I am, said he, afraid of it. This country affords me all the happiness I can wish or hope for, and I know war will be destruction to it. What was the difference betwixt himself and that gentleman, in this respect, he could not tell; it was to him surprising that any gentleman should be without fear as to the mischiefs of war. He was of opinion that the step taken by the President with respect to merchant vessels went to declare, that we rested our cause on arms, which was not calculated to produce any good effect in our favour. He hoped the amendment would not be agreed to; if it was, he should vote against the resolution itself: and he did not think the gentleman from New-Jersey, when he read the message of the President, could think there was as much danger of a war with any other country as with the French Republic.

Mr. BROOKS agreed with the gentleman who brought forward this resolution, so far as it declares we are not prepared to resort to war. He believed no nation or man, who had common understanding, could be fond of war. The people of this country have yet the recollection of the fatal effects of the late war. But there are two kinds of war, offensive and defensive. He wished gentlemen to distinguish betwixt them; for tho' he was ready to declare against offensive war, and to submit to small injuries rather than make defensive war, yet he was not willing to say he should not be ready to defend his country against the attack of any foreign power whatever. He hoped he should be believed in this declaration, as he had formerly been employed in the defence of it; and if gentlemen meant that tho' foreign nations attempt to invade our territory, and to reduce us again to the colonies of a foreign power, they would not repel them, he could not join them in opinion. And though he should vote for the resolution as moved to be amended, he should feel himself at perfect liberty to defend his country in case of attack. He wondered the gentleman from Virginia should object to vote for the resolution, because it was general, as it included the French Republic as well as all other nations.

Mr. RUTLEDGE hoped the principle upon which the gentleman from New-York acted, would govern the committee, and that its language and conduct on the present occasion, would convince the world, that although peace is most ardently desired by America, yet that she is ready and determined to defend her rights against the attacks of any foreign power whatever. He trusted that the votes of congress and the opinions of the country would in this critical juncture be perfectly in unison and shew that although our citizens value the blessings of peace as highly as any people can prize them, yet they are ready to abandon them if the preservation of their liberties and independence shall require it, and that they will resist insult and injury from whatever quarter they may come. He believed no legislative assembly was ever called upon to make so unnecessary a declaration as the one under consideration. When there was no proposition for going to war, when no member talked of declaring war, and when, as he believed, no one thought of going to war with the French republic; why the committee should make *a declaration of peace*, he could not understand: but useless and novel as this resolution was, he should vote for it as amended by the honorable member from Jersey, because there were certain members of the committee who were daily declaring that other members were for going to war, and if he did not now vote for a declaration of peace, these charitable gentlemen might imply that he was willing for war. In these days of jealousy and suspicion, it was necessary for public men to weigh their words and actions with as much nicety as poison which was intended not to have fatal effects, and this being the case, if he was to vote against the present unmeaning resolution, he might be told he was for war. To a gentleman from Virginia, who is constantly sounding this charge (Mr. Giles) he took this occasion of saying, that his declaration as it related to himself, was not true.

Gentlemen asked whether war is not approaching? And whether the Executive is not hastening it? To the latter question, he would answer in the negative; with respect to the other, he could not answer, as it depended upon France, and so versatile and uncertain is every thing in that country, that no dependance can be had upon it. Mr. R. said, at the last session, when we had no intercourse with France, he thought it necessary we should have it; that intercourse had proved ineffectual; and though he sincerely wished for peace, yet he saw something in the conduct of France which almost precluded the hope.

The gentleman from Virginia had said, that this country had frequently been stated as in a degraded state. He did not recollect to have made the declaration; but this was his opinion. When our national rights had been violated; when our commerce had been depredated; when vessels of belligerent powers which had fought an asylum in our waters, had been plundered and burnt, he thought it necessary to go into measures of defence. He thought our frigates ought not to have remained at the wharves; that our extensive sea-coast, on which is much wealth, should not be unprotected; he thought our sea-ports, the principal depots of our revenue, ought to have been fortified. He joined his friends in their attempts to have carried these measures, and when they failed, he could not help thinking his country was in a degraded state, and that she had lost the spirit which animated her in the year 1775. He hoped, however, that now, when France had gone to the lengths which she has gone to, that there would have been only one sentiment as to the propriety of the measures formerly proposed. But though he thought the Nation in a degraded state, he was not in favour of war. He believed the citizens of this country were not for it. He believed the Government was averse to war; and that no part of it was more so than the Executive. War would be loss to this country; and to no individual more than the Executive. He is no warrior, and consequently War has no laurels in store for him.

The gentleman from Virginia had spoken of War as having something dazzling in perspective; something which flattered pride and ambition. But did the gentleman suppose that a war with France could be flattering to pride or ambition? It could not; it would be a war of prudence; we must shut ourselves up, and act on the defensive, and say, "When reason returns; when an ebb shall take place in the affairs of France; when her flow of victories shall be over, she will do us justice." In the mean time, we must defend ourselves. Mr. R. repeated that he did not believe any man in that house could wish for war; when he looked round him, and saw gentlemen whose wounds are yet sore from former service; when he saw them voting for measures of defence, he could not believe, nor could any believe that they wished to plunge the country in war. It would sooner be believed that gentlemen who made the charges were mistaken.

Mr. SEWALL was opposed to the proposition as it now stood, and hoped it would be amended. What effect it would then have, he left those to judge who introduced it. Mr. S. said, he, and those who on all questions of defence had voted with him, had been endeavouring for some time to go into some measures of that kind; and to determine whether these measures should be confined to our own limits, or be extended to the ocean. These measures ought now to be decided upon, as this is a moment in which our commerce is depredated upon in a most unprecedented manner. We are now, said he, called upon to consider the hazards of our situation, [Mr. S, then quoted a part of the President's message as to the situation of our affairs in France, and as to the decree which was proposed respecting the taking of English goods on board of neutral vessels, and the carrying of which was declared to make neutral vessels good prizes.] This last regulation, Mr. S. said, was a direct violation of the law of nations, and amounted to a declaration of war on the part of France against this country. But, instead of making any defence, gentlemen call upon the committee to declare we are not disposed to resort to war against the French Republic; so that after we have been injured and abused, and denied the common rights of humanity, we are not to complain, but make a declaration that we will not go to war. Was then, a question of war, he asked, a Card of Politeness? Did a nation ever make a declaration that it was not at war? It could not say so, except it were in so degraded a state that it had no rights capable of injury. To say we are not at war, was to say no more than it is light when the sun shines; but to call upon the committee to say so at this time, was to degrade the nation from its independence, and below its character. The present state of things, Mr. S. said, ought to be considered as a *state of war*, not declared by us, but against us, by the French Republic; and if, said he, we want spirit to defend ourselves, let us not say so; we may refrain from acting, but let us not say we receive injuries with thankfulness. But this proposition goes still further. In a moment of public danger, it goes to divide and separate this house from the President of the United States. The gentleman from Virginia had well explained this resolution, when he said it was intended to interrupt the views of the President of the United States. That gentleman considered the message of the President as a declaration of war, and this resolution was to be in contradiction to it. If this was the sense in which it was to be understood, it was false in point of fact; for the President had neither declared War, nor called upon Congress to declare War; no such sentiment could be found in the message. To agree to the proposition as it stands, would be to give countenance to the assertion of the French government that we are a people divided from our government; but taking it with the amendment, he looked upon it as a harmless thing. Mr. S. concluded by saying, that he considered the conduct of France in the light of War. How far we would resent it, was the question, whether offensively or defensively. He was in favour of defensive measures, as we are not equal to offensive measures (he wished to God we were). It was our weakness, and the division which had appeared in our councils, that had invited these attacks. He trusted they should now unite, and repel them.

Mr. GALLATIN said, before the speech of the gentleman just sat down, he could not discover what was the meaning of the amendment to strike out the words *against the French Republic*, as when the house were in a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, for considering the late message of the President, the resolution was perfectly consonant. Besides, we have no danger to apprehend from any other power, since our dispute is settled with Spain. The intention of the amendment was evidently to render the resolution as unmeaning as possible.

Every gentleman who had spoke on this subject had agreed that war is not a desirable object for the United States. He gave them credit for the assertion. But this was not the question; but whether we are prepared to resort to war under existing circumstances. It is a question of fact. Mr. G. took notice of the different modes which had been attempted to defeat the resolution; but he said, though the present amendment were agreed to, he should still vote in favour of the resolution; for it would be effectual in some degree, as it could only apply to the French nation, though it was not so expressed.

Mr. G. believed the United States were arrived at a crisis at which a stand ought to be made; in which it was necessary for Congress to say whether they will resort to war, or preserve peace. He was led to this conclusion from a review of the conduct of France, and of the late message of the President.

In respect to France, we know, that some time ago, she declared our treaty with her to be at an end; though not in words, the result was to deprive us of the advantages derived from that treaty. In the next place, she dismissed our minister plenipotentiary. Under these circumstances, the President called the extraordinary session of Congress, and when met together, after having related the reasons which induced this call, he concluded with saying, "that it was his sincere desire to preserve peace and friendship with all nations, and believing that neither the honour nor the interest of the United States absolutely forbade the repetition of advances for securing these desirable objects, he should not fail to promote and accelerate an accommodation, &c." The President accordingly sent envoys to France, and the result of the embassy was given to Congress in the last message, which was now under consideration, in which he says, "the object of the mission cannot be accommodated on terms compatible with the safety, honour, or the essential interests of the nation." The people of the United States are therefore informed, that negociations are at an end, and that we cannot obtain redress for wrongs, but may expect a continuation of captures in consequence of the decree which it was supposed was past, for seizing all neutral vessels with British property, manufactures or produce on board. Mr. G. said he differed in opinion from the gentleman last up, that this was a declaration of war. He allowed it would be justifiable ground of war for this country, and that, on this account, it was necessary to agree to, or reject the present proposition, in order to determine the ground intended to be taken. For though there may be justifiable cause for war, if it is not our interest to go to war, the resolution will be agreed to.

There was another reason why this resolution ought to be now decided, which arose from the conduct of our Executive. He has declared that a change of circumstances has taken place which has occasioned him to withdraw his order forbidding merchant vessels to arm, which amounts to this, that he now permits vessels of the United States to use means of defence against any attack which may be made upon them. Mr. G. thought it necessary, therefore, to declare, whether we were to pursue measures of war or peace. Before measures are taken which will lead to war, the house ought to decide whether it is their intention at present to go to war.

The gentleman from New-York had spoken of the difference betwixt offensive and defensive war. This related to the motives, more than to the manner, of carrying on war because when war is once entered into, though it may be at first defensive, it cannot remain so. It would be ridiculous, for instance, to say, that our frigates should prevent our vessels from being taken; but that they should not take French privateers.

But it was said, if the resolution was agreed to, it would confirm the opinion which had been held that Congress and the Executive were divided in opinion. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Sewall) told the house that the question was War or Peace; that the conduct of France was a declaration of war, yet, as the President had not called upon Congress to go to war, they ought not to declare it is not expedient to resort to war. But if it be assumed as a principle, which that gentleman asserts, that the conduct of the French is a declaration of war, and the President has told us we are in war, the resolution could not be improper. Or if his other principle be assumed, that the information of the President does not amount to war, then an agreement to the resolution would shew that Congress concurred with him in opinion, that it is not proper at present to resort to war. So that in both cases, the resolution is proper.

Mr. G. said he was precluded by the amendment from going into the merits of the resolution. His arguments went to shew the propriety of agreeing to it in one way or other. Nor did he mean to take any notice of what had been said about a division of opinion in our councils having invited the insults and injuries which France had committed against this country. If he were to do this, he must have recourse to recrimination, which he did not wish. He wished rather to take a serious view of our present situation, and either meet it by war, or by measures which shall avoid war. On both sides are difficulties; but the difficulties and inconveniencies of both ought to be weighed, and the least taken, and having determined, measures ought to be pursued accordingly. He did not wish to adopt the resolution as proposed to be amended, and then go on and act directly contrary to it. He thought it best to meet the resolution at once, and say whether we are determined on war or peace. If we go to war, we must expect to meet all the expence and evils of such a state; and if we remain at peace, we must, in a certain degree, *submit*. He meant to say, that we must submit to have a number of our vessels taken. But whether we shall have more taken in adopting one course than the other, he left gentlemen to determine. He thought the submission he had mentioned, very different from the submission which had been spoken by the gentleman from South-Carolina and others.

Mr. G. concluded, by observing, that the conduct of France must tend to destroy that influence which gentlemen had so often complained of as existing in this country. Indeed, he was convinced that at the commencement of her revolution there was a great enthusiasm amongst our citizens in favour of her cause, which naturally arose from their having been engaged in a similar contest; but he believed these feelings had been greatly diminished by her late conduct towards this country. He thought, therefore, that whether we engaged in war, or remained in a state of peace, much need not be apprehended from the influence of France on our councils. The business was come to a mere matter of calculation, as to what course will be best to be taken for the interest and happiness of the country. If he could separate defensive from offensive war at sea, he should be in favour of it; but he could not make the distinction, and therefore he should be in favour of pursuing measures of peace.

Several persons rose, but being about three o'clock a motion was made for the committee to rise, which was negatived 46 to 44.

Mr. DANA did not conceive that the construction of language given by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, was to be taken as true, without examination. He trusted not. The gentleman stated the question to be Peace or War; he could not conceive it to be such.—It was unfortunate that, in this important crisis, the house should be engaged, like a set of Rhetoricians, in disputing the meaning of words. Indeed, the decision on the present motion, he thought wholly unimportant.

The gentleman last up had said there was no distinction betwixt offensive and defensive war, and that he was, therefore, opposed to either. Mr. D. thought the distinction clear offensive war, is when an attack is made upon recourse to war, merely for self defence; but there was another state of things which could not have the name of war, which was to have recourse to measures of defence; to be prepared in cases of attack. It was clear, by the law of nations, that to prepare for defence, was not to commit hostility. To say that to take measures of defence, is hostility, was a new definition, and it was the mighty discovery of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Did gentlemen mean that if we should make use of force against lawless violence, it is war? If not, what did all that had been said amount to? He thought the proposition perfectly nugatory.

But the gentleman said, that his friend from Massachusetts, had said, that France had already declared war against us, and that, therefore, we must resort to war. For his part, he did not know what gentlemen meant by *resorting to war*; if they had adopted terms which had any legal meaning, he could have understood them; but the present might mean every thing or nothing. If it meant any thing, it meant taking active measures against France in the first instance. He was not only ready to say he would not consent to do this with respect to France, but with respect to every other nation.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania, and two gentlemen from Virginia, had said, that the message of the President amounted to a declaration that we were now in war. This idea he thought stated very incorrectly. They did not seem to have understood the meaning of the language of the President. The state of things which existed at the time orders were issued to prevent the arming of merchant vessels was essentially different from the present; then there was an evident disposition in the owners of vessels to cruise against a foreign belligerent nation, and the order was issued to prevent attack and plunder; but the desire to arm at present is for the purpose of defence merely, and not to cruize or plunder. There is a law forbidding vessels to arm for the purpose of cruising; but none forbidding merchants to arm in their own defence. This was the fair construction, he believed, of the meaning of the President.

Mr. OTIS observed, that the opposers of this amendment could assign no better reason for declaring a desire to keep peace with the French republic to the exclusion of other nations, than their own construction of the President's last message, which they considered as directed to that republic alone; but the house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, the resolution on the table had no greater relation to that message, than to any former speech or message, or to the affairs of the union at large. If it was intended as an answer to the message, it should be moved in that form; but unless it was in a particular manner connected with it, the public could

not connect it more naturally with this meſſage than with the ſpeech delivered at the opening of the ſeſſion. The houſe had been heretofore informed that France was not the only country with which we had reaſon to apprehend a rupture—Spain might be conſidered, until lately, as having actually invaded our territory; & tho' the preſumption at preſent was, that the cauſes of contention with that country were removed, they were not officially informed of this fact, and without ſuch information, it was not leſs proper to expreſs their deſire of maintaining peace with Spain than with other countries. Again, gentlemen had often intimated that a war with France would involve us in a war with thoſe nations that are in "alliance" with her; it was therefore inexpedient to ſhew a contempt or indifference for them, by leaving them out of our pacific manifeſto.

He conſidered the meſſage in a very different view from that in which it appeared to other gentlemen; but admitting for the ſake of argument that their conſtruction was juſt, and that the Preſident was really of opinion upon the facts ſtated by him that war was inevitable—Gentlemen muſt conſider the facts to be true; if they doubted, they ought to demand information. How would this reſolution then ſtand? In reply to aſſurances that negotiations had failed; that our commiſſioners were treated with neglect and contempt; that letters of marque and repriſal were iſſued againſt our veſſels, and that the moſt hoſtile appearances were diſcernible on the part of the French; it was expedient to declare that, with them, and with them only, it was inexpedient to reſort to war. Such a propoſal would hardly be found in the annals of the moſt humble and degraded nation.

He diſapproved of the reſolution, though he ſhould vote for the amendment, and would not on the preſent occaſion follow gentlemen who had gone at large into the merits of the reſolution—Upon the extent of the defenſive meaſures propoſed by gentlemen, his feelings inclined him to enlarge, but this diſcuſſion would be more pertinent upon ſome other queſtion. He would merely hint that actual invaſion might not be the worſt calamity to this country. He could conceive of a partial invaſion of our territory that would be much leſs injurious and attended with much leſs loſs, than the total ruin of our commerce.

The call for the committee to riſe being repeated,

Mr. N. SMITH hoped gentlemen would be ſatisfied to take the queſtion, which he tho't very unimportant; the time conſumed in diſcuſſing it was, however, important, as other concerns called for attention. He knew there were gentlemen who choſe rather to addreſs the people of the United States than to legiſlate; he thought it better to legiſlate, than to preach to the people. He looked upon the preſent reſolution as a text from which it was intended to alarm the people with reſpect to war, and he wiſhed not to indulge gentlemen in their deſign. He wiſhed the queſtion to be taken for another reaſon. It was ſuggeſted by the gentleman from Virginia, that the meſſage of the Preſident was conſidered by the people as a declaration of war, and that reports were in circulation that a treaty offenſive and defenſive was concluded with Great Britain. After this, he would call the attention of the committee to the reſolution, which was, in effect, to ſay, we muſt interfere, or war will be brought upon the country. Did not this go to ſanction a report which was as falſe and malignant as even jacobiniſm could invent? It did, and he hoped they would not ſo far ſanction the report as to let the motion lie before them undecided.

Mr. DAYTON hoped the committee would riſe. The gentleman laſt up began with ſaying the propoſition was of no importance; but, before he ſat down, ſhewed that he tho't differently. Mr. D. thought it was of importance that the committee ſhould come to a right deciſion upon it; and ſay whether is ought to be agreed to in general terms, or rejected.

Mr. N. SMITH explained.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS thought the queſtion trifling, and hoped a deciſion would be had upon it.

Mr. GILES ſaid, the queſtion was a queſtion of peace or war, and yet gentlemen call it trifling. He did not mean to alarm the people of the United States, but he wiſhed them to underſtand their ſituation. He acknowledged he was himſelf much alarmed. Gentlemen were willing to engage in defenſive, but not in offenſive war; but when war was once begun it would not be in the power of the United States to keep it within the character of defenſive war. Indeed the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts when he ſpoke of defenſive war, confeſſed our inability for offenſive war, and uttered a prayer to the Supreme Being that we were able to engage offenſively; and where he aſked, with ſuch ſentiments, is the difference betwixt offenſive and defenſive war? He could ſee none; he deprecated war of every kind.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS hoped the queſtion would be taken. As he before ſtated he thought it trifling, and the debate upon it only calculated to alarm the people, which ſeemed to be the object of gentlemen. If the queſtion was not taken before they adjourned, much debate would be had, and much time ſpent to very little purpoſe. He thought it very extraordinary, as no one was found to bring forward a reſolution to declare war, that a gentleman would introduce a reſolution of its being inexpedient ſo to do. He was perſuaded that this negative mode of proceeding was calculated to draw on a debate, to ſet the people againſt the executive. Time, he ſaid, was precious, they had ſet near five months and done but little. Much remained to be done, and as all had declared their averſion to a war, the people ſhould be undeceived. He had himſelf ſeen gentlemen write upon the late meſſage of the Preſident, for the purpoſe of ſending to their conſtituents, "*A War Meſſage againſt France.*"

Mr. MACON wiſhed the gentleman would name who had thus written.

A call of order took place; and a motion was made for the committee to riſe, and carried.

Mr. CLOPTON, from the committee of enrolment, reported as duly enrolled the bill declaring the aſſent of Congreſs to an act of the ſtate of Maryland for the appointment of a health-officer; and the bill for continuing in force the 5th ſection of the poſt-office and poſt-road act.

The bill from the Senate for an amicable ſettlement of limits with the ſtate of Georgia, was paſſed with amendments.

Mr. D. FOSTER, from the committee of claims, propoſed a reſolution to the houſe to the following effect;—which was ordered to lie on the table:

"*Reſolved, That the accounting officers of the treaſury, be and they are hereby directed to adjuſt and ſettle the accounts for wages of thoſe non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers in the late 4th Maſſachuſetts regiment on the continental eſtabliſhment, whoſe certificates were delivered to agents in purſuance of an act of Congreſs, and which ſhall be found to have been embezzled by them, and who conſequently remain unpaid for their ſervices; and all ſuch ſums which ſhall be allowed to ſuch officers and ſoldiers, ſhall be charged to the account of the agents by whom they were embezzled.*"

The SPEAKER laid before the houſe a report of the Aſſiſtant Poſtmaſter-General on the petition of the printers of the Baltimore newſpapers. The report ſtates that the irregularities complained of are much exaggerated; that there were a few inſtances of delay during the winter, on account of the obſtructed ſtate of the ferry over the Suſquehannah, for which the contractors have notwithſtanding been called to account. The report alſo ſtates that the great number of exchange papers which paſs betwixt the printers of newſpapers is very troubleſome; it mentions that there are fifteen newſpapers printed in this city, the printers of which receive near 1000 papers in a week, and ſuppoſing Philadelphia to receive one-ninth part of all the exchange papers which paſs through the poſt-office, it makes the number about 9000 a week, many of which it is believed are of little uſe, and are never read by the printers who receive them. The report ſuggeſts, therefore, the propriety of either withdrawing this privilege altogether, or limiting the number of papers to be received by any one printer.—Referred to the committee on poſt-offices and poſt-roads.

WEDNESDAY, March 28.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, informing the Houſe that he had approved and ſigned the following acts, viz.—To continue in force the 5th ſection of the poſt-office and poſt-road act; to declare the aſſent of Congreſs to an act of the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts; to provide and ſupport a naval armament; and an act to declare the aſſent of Congreſs to an act of the ſtate of Maryland, for the eſtabliſhment of an health-officer

Mr. SITGREAVES *preſented the petition of Joſiah Green, praying for an increaſe of penſion, which was referred to the committee of claims.*

Mr. OTIS *preſented the petition of William White, of Boſton, praying for a remiſſion of duty on wines imported, which proved of inferior quality to what they were ſtated to be. It was moved to refer this petition to the committee of commerce and manufactures; but the chairman of that committee ſtating that the committee had uniformly decided againſt ſuch applications, where the wines were attended with an invoice, the motion was negatived.*

Mr. D. FOSTER, *from the committee of claims, made a report on the petition of James Swan, who claims a large ſum for intereſt, charges and damages in a contract with the Secretary of the Treaſury, on a bill of exchange drawn on Paris. The report ſtates, that it would be inexpedient for the legiſlature to interfere in the buſineſs. The report was committed for to-morrow.*

Mr. M'DOWELL *ſaid, a bill from the Senate to authorize the Preſident of the United States to purchaſe one or more founderies, had been referred to a committee of the whole, and might be expected ſhortly to come under conſideration. As he had not ſufficient information on this ſubject to enable him to vote underſtandingly upon the bills he wiſhed to call upon the proper officer for an account of cannon purchaſed ſince the year* 1794, *in order to aſcertain the neceſſity or propriety of paſſing the propoſed law. He therefore propoſed the following reſolution to the houſe:*

"Reſolved, That the Preſident of the United States be required to cauſe the proper officer to lay before this houſe, the number of cannon which may have been purchaſed for the uſe of the frigates, the revenue cutters, and fortifications, ſince the firſt of January, 1794, with the ſize of the cannon, and ſtating what proportion of them were caſt within the United States, at what founderies, and an account of the prices paid for each ſize."

This reſolution was agreed to, and Meſſrs. M'Dowell and W. C. Claiborne, appointed a committee to wait upon the Preſident therewith.

Mr. GALLATIN *obſerved, that when the appropriations for the military department were yeſterday under conſideration, ſeveral ſums were left in blank, for the want of information. He propoſed reſolutions to the following effect, in order to obtain that information, which were agreed to.*

"Reſolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this Houſe, a ſtatement in detail of the expenditure of the money appropriated for the ſubſiſtence of the army, for the quarter-maſter's and Indian departments, bounties, defenſive protection of the frontiers, and of all contingent expences in the war department in the year 1797, from whence reſult the deficiencies by him ſtated in his eſtimate, amounting to the ſeveral ſums of 114,165 dollars, and 50,000 dollars; and that he include in the ſame ſtatement an eſtimate of the number of rations iſſued during that year to the Indians at the ſeveral poſts, &c.

"Alſo, an eſtimate of the probable appropriation neceſſary for the quarter-maſter's department for the preſent year.

"Alſo, a ſtatement of the ſeveral exiſting contracts made for the ſubſiſtence of the army.

The Houſe again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union; when the amendment to the firſt of Mr. Sprigg's propoſitions as to the inexpediency under exiſting circumſtances, of reſorting to war againſt the French Republic, being under conſideration—which amendment is to ſtrike out the words French Republic—*Meſſrs. Pinckney, Dayton, Shepard and parper ſpoke in favour of the amendment, and Mr. Giles in explanation. The debate to-morrow.*

JUST RECEIVED.

And for ſale by W. Young, corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreet, M. Carey 118 High-ſtreet T. Dobſon, 41 South Second-ſtreet and the Bookſellers generally,

BEACON HILL,

A *Local Poem*, hiſtoric and deſcriptive:

By a Lady of Boſton.

Analyſis of Book I. to-morrow.

march 29.

To be ſold at Public Vendue,

On SATURDAY, the 31ſt of March inſt. at 11 o'clock, at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf, for the benefit of the concerned,

Sundries ſaved from the wreck of the ſhip John,

AS UNDER—

5 coils of Cordage

16 boxes Window Glaſs
2 ditto hollow ditto
45 ſtraws of Tumblers
2 pipes of Holland Gin
162 ſheets of Copper
1 barrel of new Copper Nails, No. 169
Half a keg of old ditto
6 pair of lower Shrouds
1 old Sail
5 Cabbin Windows, with Glaſſes
5 ditto with Blinds
7 iron hooped Water Caſks
2 Hen Coops
2 new Pumps with copper or braſs chambers
Pump Geer for ditto
1 Anchor, weight about 2700 lb.
1 ditto, about 1600
28 ſheets of Copper
About two tons and half of Swedes bar Iron
2 Iron Knees

CONNELLY & Co. *Auctioneers.*

march 28. d3t

GINSENG,

SAMUEL HOWELL,

NO. 54, CHESNUT STREET.

Wants to purchaſe good *GINSENG*, gathered in ſeaſon, and clear of damage—for which a generous price will be given if delivered any time before the 15th of April.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *March* 29

MR. SPRIGG

Made his *firſt appearance* in the "*National Theatre,*" on Tueſday laſt in the character of *Cat's paw*, in a new play called "THE LAST STRUGGLE, OR FACTION BLOWN UP." Although the MANAGERS are doubtleſs entitled to ſome credit for ſetting him in a character very obviouſly adapted to his *capacity* and *ſtation* on the ſtage, yet it was not perhaps quite generous to compel him to make his *debut* in a *part* certainly *contemptible*, and by no means calculated to give *eclat* to a *new performer*. When a man has no talents for acting, no power to force an *up-hill* character, he ſhould have parts that *act-themſelves*; or be kept entirely as a lacquey, *call-boy* or *ſcene-ſhifter*—The part was originally *caſt* for Mr. M'Clay of the *Little Haymarket*, who entirely failed, getting nothing but diſgrace for himſelf and contempt for the part he acted. It was not fair to impoſe on Mr. Sprigg's ignorance and good-nature, and thruſt him out in a character already *damned*, and which the *older hands* ſhrunk from—The broad faced inconſiſtency of the ſentiments that have been put into his mouth is only calculated to make any performer ridiculous; how then could Mr. S. ſtand it, without character or talents to ſupport him? The MANAGERS ſhould recollect that, in theſe caſes, although the poor actor is laughed at and deſpiſed, yet they ſhare in the diſgrace, and will have a portion of the public reſentment, as it is well known they *caſt the characters and parts*, and the poor *players* muſt obey or forfeit their *engagements*. It is ſaid there will be ſhortly performed for the benefit of Mr. Giles "The DESERTER" to which will be added the comic opera of the "POOR SOLDIER."

THEATRICUS.

The Boſton Chronicle received by this day's mail informs, that there has been a meeting of 114 of the inhabitants of Roxbury, a neighboring town, and that they voted to petition Congreſs againſt allowing the merchants to arm their veſſels—only four diſſentients.

It is ſuppoſed that this was an adjournment of their annual March meeting.

ERRATA.

*** In yeſterdays Gazette, in the account of Mr. Ainſworth's death, for "Dublin County," read *Dauphin County*.

In the ſecond column Mr. Reed's ſpeech 9th line for "inſpiring" read *injuring*.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED, DAYS.

Ship South Carolina, Garman, Charleſton, 8
Brig Active, Williams, St. Jago de Cuba, 28
Harmony, Penniſter, Iſle of France, 90
Schr. Sea Flower, Beard, Frederikſburg, 3
Jupiter, Burbank, New-York, 3
Angelica, Foſter, Curracoa, 32
10 Sloops from the Southward with lumber

CLEARED.

Ship Commerce, Waiſcoat, Boſton
Philadelphia, Bliſs, Hamburgh
Tenneſſee, Smith, New-York
Schr. Henrietta, Morriſon, Laguira
Commerce, Arnold, Cape-Francois
Archibald, Macey, Halifax, N. S.
Orange, Sowle, New-Bedford
Favorite, Shaw, Charleſton
Sloop Nancy, Hardy, Cape-Francois
Patience, Willis, New-York
Sally, Brown, Surinam
Packet, Bowen, Snowhill
Nancy, Smith, New-Bedford

The Swediſh brig Navigation, Lindſtroom from hence, has arrived at Marſeilles.

The brig Anthony, Garret, of this port from New-York, has been taken by the French and ſent into St. Martins.

The ſhip America, capt. Jacobs, in 152 days from Madraſs and Tranquebar, is owned by Meſſrs. Joſeph Anthony and Co. and loaded entirely with Pepper. The America is frigate built and piereed for 22 guns—upon anchoring off Cheſnut-ſtreet wharf, ſhe ſaluted the city with 16 guns.

The ſloop Dependence, Carſon, from hence, has arrived at Port au Prince.

The ſchooner Yeatman, capt. Crane, of this port, is taken and carried into St. Jago.

The ſloop Nelly, capt. Peaſe, is arrived at St. Jago from Jamaica, where ſhe had been carried on her paſſage from hence to L'Ancevau—cergo condemned, veſſel cleared.

Captain Williams was boarded by the Thetis, who broke open all his letters, and after a ſtrict examination ſuffered him to proceed.

The ſhips Prudence, Fabius, and Caroline—brigs Florida, Lady Waſhington—ſchr's Maria Matilda, Ranger, Ann, and ſeveral other veſſels went to ſea on Monday laſt.

The brig Active, Bake, from hence, has arrived at St. Thomas.

CHARLESTON, March 15.

A gentleman paſſenger who arrived in the brig Aurora from Bourdeaux, informs, that the Engliſh government had reſolved to inſure their own trade, at a premium of 7½ per cent. ſubjecting all veſſels ſailing without a convoy to a penalty of 2000l. The number of privateers commiſſioned in France amounts to 109; the returns of French privateers captured by the Engliſh, from the month of April to Auguſt 1797, was 107—the returns ſince that period were not yet received.

The name of an American, is the worſt travelling name in France, and ſubjects the wearer not only to neglect but inſult; any American will find it much more convenient to be a Spaniard, Italian or Dutchman.

No paſſports are now granted to Americans, and they cannot obtain leave to go from Bourdeaux to Paris.

COMMUNICATION.

It is conjectured, that the ſole reaſon, why the government of the United States have not yet permitted and promoted the arming of merchant veſſels, as well as thoſe defenſive preparations, which for a conſiderable time have been alſo evidently neceſſary to the very exiſtence of our commerce, and the protection of our cities and coaſts, is, That ſenſible of the prevalence of a debaſed Sans Culotte faction, which tho' ſmall had ſcattered its creatures thoughout the ſtates, to foment diſorders and create diſaffection and oppoſition, to any meaſures which the preſent dangerous ſituation of our country demands, they have and patiently wait until the ſenſe of the people under the ſuffering of neglect and inſult to their miniſters and pilliage of their property ſhall of itſelf point out the plan of ſecurity and redreſs.—Petitions were once very faſhionable!!!

A Correſpondent obſerves, that the Jacobins did not condemn what they called *retaliating* meaſures againſt Britain in '94, though ſimple ſelf-defence againſt French pirates now ſtrikes them with horror. An old Cronicle of '94, happened to be before my eyes our correſpondent ſays, he was ſtruck with ſeeing the ſafety of the Danes againſt Britiſh depredations imputed to their having force. The Americans, ſays the Chronicle paragraphiſt, have purſued a different ſyſtem, and they have been pillaged. Now it ſeems the arguments taken from their very mouths are to be ſcouted.

One would think a mind, not perverted with French principles, would diſcern that it is ſafer and more prudent to arm againſt France, than againſt Britain, in '94. The fleets of France are diſmantled—our worſt robbers are the ſingle ſmall privateers. To chaſtiſe them we are as competent as in '94, to contend with the Britiſh navy. We have now more to fight for, more to fight with, and leſs to fight againſt. Treaty then procured ſecurity and reparation—now more wrongs and more inſults.

Where the executive power in a free ſtate is weak, foreign influence will prevail. No truth is more profound, or admits of more proof from the nature of men; no teſtimony from experience is more ſolemn or enforces its warnings to mankind with more awful ſolemnity or more ſanguinary tragedies—thus is the attempt to break down and cypherize our Preſident ſo often renewed after being baffled?—becauſe foreign faction exiſts among us, and the Preſident as well as virtue and the laws ſtand in their way, therefore they try to remove all theſe obſtacles. Suppoſe the French for inſtance had the upper hand here, the Preſident would be no more than chairman of a committee; a player who would ſtrut his hour on the ſtage and be diſmiſſed.

This remark is addreſſed to men of ſenſe and to the watchful friends of liberty. Let them read the debates of Congreſs on the appropriations for foreign miniſters, and let them be purſuaded that the attack on our Conſtitution is cloſely connected with the ſervile devotedneſs of a party to France.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, March 28.

The following reſolution paſſed the Houſe of Aſſembly of this State, the 19th inſt.

"Reſolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requeſted to cauſe to be laid before this houſe, an eſtimate of the ſums neceſſary, and means to be adopted for putting the city and port of New-York in a reſpectable ſtate of defence; and that he be alſo requeſted to inform this houſe, whether there be grounds to expect the co-operation of the government of the United States in defraying the expence attending this object."

Meſſage from his Excellency the Governor.

GENTLEMEN,

In purſuance of your reſolution of the 19th inſt. I have taken meaſures to be informed of the preſent intentions of the government of the United States, relative to putting the city and port of New-York in a reſpectable ſtate of defence—on receiving that information, it ſhall be immediately communicated to you.

As the conſtitution of the United States has committed to our national government the power and the means, and the duty of providing for the national defence, it is to be expected, as well as hoped, that due attention will be paid to the ſecurity of a city and port ſo obviouſly and eſſentially important, not only to this State, but to the United States.

But at this juncture, when prudence forbids delay, it in my opinion deſerves to be conſidered, whether it would be adviſeable for the Ligiſlature to adjourn until they ſee this great object provided for; and whether exiſting circumſtances do not juſtify a confidence that the United States will cheerfully aſſume the expence of ſuch judicious meaſures as this State may take for that purpoſe.

Urgent conſiderations alſo recommend that our ſupply of arms and ſtores be ſeaſonably augmented, and made ample, and that no time be loſt in perfecting thoſe military arrangements and eſtabliſhments to which menacing circumſtances admoniſh us to attend—on theſe ſubjects the Legiſlature already poſſeſs much information, and I expect ſoon to furniſh you with additional details; at preſent it may be proper to obſerve that according to an eſtimate made the laſt year, about ſixty thouſand dollars will be neceſſary to finiſh the fortifications on the three Iſlands in the harbour of New-York.

JOHN JAY.

By the ſhip Olive, arrived yeſterday from Port-au-Prince in 15 days, we are informed as certain, that all the Engliſh ports in St. Domingo have been attacked by the republicans—that the Grand-Bois and Mirebalais are entirely evacuated—that the republicans are in poſſeſſion of the entrance of the harbor of Port-au-Prince; and that the regiment of Jean Francois, which had formerly ſurrendered themſelves to the Britiſh government, had received orders to go to St. Marks to reinforce that place, but having refuſed to obey, had been embarked by order of the Engliſh commandant.

The Olive ſailed from the Mole in company with about 14 ſail of American veſſels under convoy of a ſloop of war, among which was the brig ——, capt. Arden for New-York, parted company 6 days ago.

(Diary.)

NORFOLK, March 22.

A Daniſh brig arrived on Tueſday, in 48 days from Malaga, informs, that Cadiz was ſtill blockaded by the Engliſh, and that the French privateers row-boats, &c. continued to capture all veſſels they fell in with, and carried them into Spaniſh ports, where they were ſure of being condemned.

Same day arrived a veſſel from Bermuda, who ſpoke a ſhip off our coaſt, which was brought too by a French privateer of 14 guns; ſoon after the Bermudian deſcried the privateer, but being cloſe aſhore was not chaſed.

WILMINGTON, March 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his brother in this place, dated Jan. 15, '98.

"In my laſt I refrained remarking upon the ſituation of this country, truſting that it would have been in my power before now, to exhilerate you with the news of the reſtoration of peace and ſecurity. I imagined that the rulers of our enemies would view the miſeries of their people with pity and remorſe, and reſigning the rage of conqueſt, would readily liſten to any honorable terms which would ſecure to them the ample poſſeſſion of their territories: but in this I have been miſtaken, for they have ſcorned all our offers of peace, and even meditate our deſtruction. They are drunk with ſucceſs, and their hearts are gradually opened to ferocity and violence. Their preſent legiſlators declare that every government but their own is a tyrannical uſurpation; and they are preaching up inſurrections as the moſt ſacred duty of the citizens. What then are we to expect from ſuch a nation?—a nation who are abandoned to every ſenſe of honor—a nation who have been guilty of ſo many unprovoked aggreſſions upon neutral powers—a nation who holds out to admiration, mothers rejoicing in the death of their ſons; ſons devoting their fathers to the murderer's ſword. Great God! grant that ſuch a ſyſtem may never be eſtabliſhed on the ruins of the Britiſh conſtitution!

"Much has been ſaid here of an invaſion; but it is the general opinion, that we have nothing to fear on that head; though I think we have every thing that is bad to dread from a continuation of the war—it is that which will turn the people againſt the government—it is that, and that only, which will ever give the French a footing on Engliſh ground. But I truſt the example of Flanders and Holland will be ſufficient to deter us from embracing the deſtructive fraternity of France. I mention, with regret, the gloomy clouds of miſery, which ſeem to be impending over our heads, and which if we do not uſe every exertion to expel the ambition and rapacity of France, will, in all probability, fall upon us. Pitt's triple tax-bill has met with a very unpopular reception; and I am fully of opinion there will be a change of miniſtry, as it is morally impoſſible for the people to exiſt much longer under their burthens. The militia were never known ſo outrageous as at preſent. They act as if they had the whole power in their own hands. Domeſtic happineſs they have invaded. The poor are either compelled by force, or drawn in by ſtratagem, to enter into the ſervice of war—the peaſant is dragged from his cottage to be trained for battle, which his ſoul abhors—the ploughman now quits his plough and peaceful hamlet, and the mechanic his work-ſhop—the young men are obliged to deſert the hymeneal altar, and abandon infirm fathers, weeping mothers, and afflicted families. Thouſands will here be ſacrificed to gratify the pride, the caprice and folly of an unthinking few. Notwithſtanding markets are high, and a number of poor people out of employ, it don't prevent the foreſtallers from having their granaries filled with grain which is likely to be higher."

NEW-THEATRE.

Mr. MORETON's Night.

TO-MORROW EVENING, March 30,

Will be preſented (not performed theſe three years) a celebrated Tragedy, called,

THE ROMAN FATHER;

OR, THE DELIVERER OF HIS COUNTRY.

Tullus Hoſtilius, mr Warren—Horatius (the Roman Father) mr Fennell—Publius Horatius, mr Marſhall—Valerius, mr Fox—Voliſemius, mr Warrell, jun.—Vendicius, mr T. Warrell—1ſt Citizen, mr Warrell—2d Citizen, mr Bliſſett—3d Citizen, mr Hunter.

Valeria, miſs L'Eſtrange—Horatio, mrs Merry (being her firſt appearance in America in that character.)

In Act V. A GRAND OVATION, with the Triumphal Entry of Publius, after his Victory over the Curiatii.

The Vocal parts by Meſſrs. Marſhall, Darley, Warrell, jun. Mrs. Warrell, Mrs. Oldmixon, Miſs Milbourne, &c. &c.

End of the Tragedy.

AN OCCASIONAL ADDRESS,

Will be ſpoken by Mr. Wignell

To which will be added, a Comedy, in two acts, (never performed here) called,

THE HONEST THIEVES;

Or, FAITHFUL IRISHMEN.

Colonel Careleſs, mr Wignell—Captain Manly, mr Marſhall—Mr Story, mr Fox—Juſtice Day, mr Bernard—Obadiah, mr Harwood—Bailiffs, meſſrs Warrell and Hunter—Coachman, mr Lafferty—Teague (with a Song in character) mr Hardinge.

Ruth, mrs Marſhall—Arabella, mrs. Francis—Mrs Day, mrs Oldmixon.

Tickets to be had at the uſual places, and of Mr. Moreton, No. 59, South Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the Poſt Office.

☞ On Monday, the celebrated Tragedy of KING LEAR; with a new Farce, called the ADVERTISEMENT, or, A NEW WAY TO GET MARRIED—for the Benefit of Mr. FENNELL.

*** Mr. HARWOOD's night will be on Wedneſday next

A Negro Boy for ſale.

HE is about 13 years old, and has about 15 years to ſerve, having been bound until he is 28 years old, in preſence of the Mayor of this City and Mr. Thomas Harriſon. He is both active and miſchievous, but is capable of becoming a very uſeful boy with a maſter that would immediately ſuperintend his conduct. For further particulars apply to the Printer hereof.

march 28. 3

For Sale,

By ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT,

No. 41, North Water Street,

London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter casks, 4 years old and fit for immediate use.
Inferior do.
A few bales Allibad Cosses
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Sail Canvals, No. 1, to 9
A few bags of Juniper Berries
A parcel of Soal Leather, and
A few boxes of China.

march 3 tu&f4w

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 7 §

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of the Subscriber, No. 5004, and dated July 11, 1797—the same having been lost.

JOHN GRAHAM.

march 5 §6w

TO LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A good dry Store,

Three stories high, and in an excellent stand for business. Apply to

Thomas & Joshua Fisher,

march 1. § No. 5, Dock-street.

Wanted to live in the Country,

About five miles from this city, a sober steady Man who understands gardening and the management of a few acres of land, and would not object to attend a couple of horses. Such a one may meet with liberal wages by applying at the office of this Gazette.

N. B. None need apply but those of unexceptionable characters.

March 13. dta

CUSTOM HOUSE,

District of PENNSYLVANIA, *March 6th*, 1797,

THE MERCHANTS of PHILADELPHIA, who may have any account or knowledge of the capture or detention of any ship or vessel, cargo, or other property, belonging to citizens of the United States, residing within this district, by or under the authority of foreign nations, since the first day of October, 1792, are particularly requested to give in information thereof, to the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, as soon as may be convenient; specifying the name of the vessel, the captain's name, the number of tons, the estimated value of the vessel, if condemned, the estimated value of her cargo, or other property, whither carried, and by, or under the authority of what nation captured, with such observations as may be thought necessary upon the circumstances of each case, in order that statements thereof may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is required to lay the same before the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

march 7. §10t

WANTED,

A Gardener—a Single Man.

None need apply, unless he can bring good recommendations.

Enquire at No. 30 Market-street.

march 17. §2w

FOR SALE,

By WHARTON & LEWIS,

No 115 South Front Street.

A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, } entitled to
1st and 2d proof Brandy, } drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.

Feb. 9. eodtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY-FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwalader, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for sixty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses, a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loom.—The whole will be sold together, or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will also be disposed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.

February 24. 2aw6w

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently dixided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.

No. 78, Chesnut treet.

February 2. eodtf

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

THE term of Co-partnership between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual consent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the same will be settled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all those indebted to the partnership, are earnestly requested to make payment to, without delay.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.

February 19 §tf

LANDING,

From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.

John Miller, Jun.

march 3 §

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

No. 8, Chesnut-street,

A quantity BENGAL GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenas	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

British Dry Goods,

ALSO,

Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.

February 19 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnership under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.

February 19 §tf

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humbums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Malmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.

Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.

February 8. dtf

Fresh Teas.

Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,

Captain Cooper, from Canton,

And For Sale, by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,

AND BY

SAM. E. HOWELL,

At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,

Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

ALSO,

China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Caffia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.

They have also For Sale,

Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.

march 8. §

To-morrow will be Landed,

From on board the brig Benjamin Franklin, capt. Jones, from Bordeaux,

Claret of superior quality, viz.

MEDOC } Of the vintages of 1790 and 1791,
LATOUR } in cases

ALSO,

WHITE WINE, of the vintage of 1790

FOR SALE BY

PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

march 7. §

JUST RECEIVED,

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,

And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,

110 hhds. Coffee

46 tierces	do.
100 barrels	do.
100 bags	do
110 hogsheads of	Muscovado Sugar
80 barrels of	do.
40 hogsheads of	Molasses
4 bales of	Cotton
2 hogsheads of	Cocoa

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,

Penn-street.

march 12. §

Landing from on board the ship Tennessee, capt. Smith, from Hamburg, And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBERS,

325 pieces Quadruples Silesias

400 do.	Platillas
100 do.	Creas
52 do.	do. à la Morlaix
100 do.	Dowlas
20 do.	red striped Arabias
20 do.	blue Guingas
100 dozen	bordered Handkerchiefs

Eric & Lewis Bollmann,

123, South Third-street.

ALSO, ON HAND,

A case of printed Muslins and Calicoes

march 12. §8t

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON

Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes

Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.

300 casks RICE, and

A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

City Commissioner's Office,

January 12th, 1798.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the said commissioners, for cleansing the streets, &c.

District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine street, to the south side of Mulberry street; to be under the superintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2 From the south side of Mulbrry street, to the south side of Chesnut street, to be under the superintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the south side of Chesnut street to the north side of Spruce street, to be under the superintendance of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of Spruce street, to the south side of Cedar street, to be under the superintendance of Hugh Roberts.

☞ When pumps are out of order south of High-street, please apply to Thomas Dixey, at the corner of South and Fifth-streets, or Godfrey Gebler, in Fourth, near Chesnut-street; and north of High street, to Dixey and Dehaven, in Sassafras-street between Sixth and Seventh-streets.

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,

Conveyancer, No. 43, Mulberry-street.

December 2. 3awtf

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to *Charles F. Kupfer*, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-street, Boston.

☞ Two or three good Glass makers are wanted at the above works; such as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be sure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Lindt*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glass, they will meet with the same encouragement.

Boston, January 16 2—22w6w

New-York, February, 1798.

PROPOSALS BY GEORGE FORMAN,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A New and Valuable Work, which has been extant only six months—entitled

PROOFS of a CONSPIRACY against all the Religions and Governments of EUROPE, carried on in the secret meetings of Free Masons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies. Collected from good authorities,

By JOHN ROBISON, A. M.

Professor of Natural Philosophy, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Nam tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.

☞ THIS work will be put to press as soon as 400 subscribers are obtained, and no money required until the work is completed.—It shall be printed with an elegant new type, and on paper of superior quality, which will comprise about 400 pages neat octavo, handsomely bound and lettered—the price will be one dollar and fifty cents.

Those who procure 12 subscribers, and become accountable, shall have a 13th gratis—and the usual allowance to booksellers.

*** THE above work comes from the pen of J. Robison, of Edinborough, a gentleman in high estimation in the literary world—the facts therein recorded are well substantiated, and the reasoning and arguments thence deduced, while they discover the sound judgment and penetration of the writer, are calculated to amuse as well as to instruct. A scene of villainy is developed by the author sufficient to appal the stoutest heart.—The danger to be apprehended from secret societies is clearly pointed out; the degeneracy of human nature awfully illustrated, and the hazard of every deviation from the straight path of religion and of virtue, incontestibly proved both to the politician and the christian by stubborn and incontrovertable facts.

††† *Subscriptions taken in by* G. Forman, *No. 46, William-street, opposite the Post-Office, and by the respective booksellers in New-York and Philadelphia.*

February 28.

New-York, January 24, 1798

PROPOSALS

By Arondt Van Hook,

Proprietor of the Reading Room;

For Publishing by Subscription,

An Appeal to Impartial Posterity,

By MADAME ROLAND;

Wife of the Minister of the Interior in France.

CONDITIONS.

These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be comprised in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume---one third of the Subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume---the remainder when the work is compleat.

To Printers, Booksellers, and others, who acquire Subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.

☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water street—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-street—and at the different Bookstores in New-York--Also, by William Young, corner of Second and Chesnut street, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the work will be put to press, and compleated with the utmost dispatch.

Feb. 20. eod2m

For Sale,

A good situation for a Country SEAT,

FORTY acres of land on the Old York Road, within sight of Germantown and about five miles from the City, the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as pasture ground.

For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his office for the sale of Real Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-street.

2d mo. 26th. 2aw2w

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

March 10. *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLAM FLEETWOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }

January 4. dtf

Just Published,

And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,

Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m§

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

NOTICE.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,

Such as never was in this Country before, has been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the East Bank of Hudson's River, state of New-York, where any article of various sorts and shapes may be executed, as well as earthern stoves upon a new construction, that saves three fourths of the fuel commonly used in cast iron stoves or open chymnies; they are besides very wholesome and ornamental, by applying to

J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a skillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the said ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to

DAVID BROOKS, Esq.

No. 71 South 5th Street.

Feb. 19. eod4w

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. eotf